The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,483—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

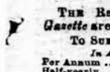
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
JAVA	1465	300	J. Pratt	8th May 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



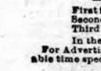
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,622 Tons, 250 H. P. Commander J. Henriques, on THURSDAY, the 13th April 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Bungaserry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamer of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busserah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,139 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Naish, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,139 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P Naish, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. A. Dodgeney, on MONDAY, the 14th April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 220	„ 140	„ 40	Including Wines.
Port Said	„ 220	„ 140	„ 40	
Jaffa	„ 400	„ 260	„ 120	
Beyrout	„ 428	„ 280	„ 120	
Cyprus	„ 420	„ 280	„ 120	
Messina	„ 360	„ 240	„ 140	
Naples	„ 360	„ 240	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 360	„ 240	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 360	„ 240	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 350	„ 240	„ 140	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARGYLL, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MALVILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO. EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,600 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, gent.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS. S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
3,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi ..... Rs. 450
Do. Trieste and Venice ..... „ 500

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th April.
(s) BOKHARA	2032	450	J. Orman	21st do.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s) INDUS	3479	500	H. D. Shallard.	5th May
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
— KHIVA	2959	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— VENETIA	2725	450	C. G. Ferrins	6th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2729	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th April 1879.
ZAMBESI	2481	370	A. Symons	29th do.
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	3263	450	W. W. Feutiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3614	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 26th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 30th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For Information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. SIDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4	12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.	
Pints	„ 3	0 „ „	7 doz.
Hogsheads	„ 60	0 per hhd.	
Kilderkins	„ 30	0 per kild.	

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.

13 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
10 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints,
8 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints,
15 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Cognac.
9 assorted qualities of Whisky.
3 assorted qualities of Cordials.
11 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.
3

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

ROGERS & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

GINGER ALE.

ACCORDING TO THE BELFAST FORMULA.

THIS most delicious aerated beverage has been only lately introduced into Bombay, and ROGERS & Co.'s will challenge comparison with any for its brilliancy and refreshingly exhilirative qualities. As with all our other aerated waters the greatest care is taken in all parts of its manufacture, pure water and pure chemicals being great essentials. No lead piping of any description is used in connection with any part of our machines, and the use of steam power enables us to bottle at an invariably equal and sufficient pressure. Price Re. 1-8 per dozen.

EDINBURGH WHISKEY.

We have now on hand a consignment of Maclean's celebrated Edinburgh Whiskey at Rs. 23 per dozen, acknowledged by all Connoisseurs to be the finest Whiskey in Bombay.

EXTRACTS OF BEEF AND MUTTON.

Prepared by ourselves from the very best meat to be obtained, and fresh stock being constantly made, we can confidently recommend these to invalids as the purest and best to be had. Far superior to any imported.

FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELIN AND DANDELION TONIC.

These valuable medicines are constantly recommended by the Faculty in all cases of biliousness or disposition to Liver Complaint. We manufacture these in large quantities and have constantly fresh stock in hand. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF BAEL FRUIT AND BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE,

So constantly recommended in cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, are also manufactured by us, and can be obtained fresh at any time at Re. 1 per bottle or pot.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

We prepare Cashmere, Lucknow and Colonel Skinner's Chutnies, Curry Powder, Balchow, Tapp's Sauce, &c.

BUMMALOES OR BOMBAY DUCKS.

We prepare these, ready for cooking, in large quantities and put them up in tins. They will keep for any length of time, and no curry is complete without them. Very suitable for presents to Indian friends at home. Price Re. 1 per tin.

SIZING COMPOSITION.

We supply many Mills with. Price Rs. 14 per cwt.

BOILER COMPOSITION.

For preventing the incrustation of Boiler. Rs. 28 per cwt.

MANURES.

Superphosphate and Universal Manures. Price Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 per cwt.

ROGERS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR SEVERAL REGIMENTAL MESSES, AS ALSO FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FORBES STREET, FORT, AND BYCULLA BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 10.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., AND THE LEADING PARSEES OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIALLY SELECTED PROGRAMME WILL BE PERFORMED.

THE Management in acknowledging the compliment paid by the Parsee community in thus voluntarily coming forward to "testify their appreciation for what the Great World Circus has done in Bombay, not only to enliven the general public, but also to entertain the Orphans and the poor Schools," takes the opportunity to state that, it is an established fact that the leading characteristic of the Parsees as a representative community is charity, and the possession of the secret of knowing how to dispose of their many donations and bequests has engendered all over the world a feeling of respect and esteem for them.

AN ACT OF GRACE from such a community is therefore regarded by the Management as a signal mark of good-will.

IN WHAT THE MANAGEMENT has done to enliven the public as well as the Orphans and poor Schools, they have only been actuated by a sense of duty, as well as a time-honoured custom of all big Circuses and Hippodromes.

IT IS THEREFORE with pleasure that the Management, in announcing the entertainment of to-night, notify that a programme replete with as many novelties as can be introduced will be performed on this occasion.

EARLY APPLICATION for seats is necessary as the supervision of the personal comfort of all his patrons has always been, and is, Mr. Wilson's primary consideration.

THE BOX PLAN IS NOW OPEN.

ALL THE GREAT STARS IN EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, AND ACROBATIC FEATS of rare excellence. The pleasantest, most fashionable and comfortable place of amusement that has ever visited Bombay.

ALL THE HIGHLY TRAINED AND EDUCATED HORSES, the IRREPRESSIBLE BARNEY, and the cunning little ponies will appear in a magnificent entertainment well worthy the patronage of the public.

AFFINITY BETWEEN MAN AND HORSE.

It is an erroneous opinion, but one under which the uninitiated often labour, to believe that man ascends to and maintains his power over the horse by harsh or unkind treatment. This (next to man) noblest work of the creation has many qualities and attributes which enlist the study and attention of his educator or teacher, and not the least among those is his appreciation of kindness. He is the most grateful, and consequently, the most susceptible to injury of all the quadrupeds dedicated to our use. It has been my lot for very many years of my life to have been (if I might use the expression) the *companion* of horses, and I do not hesitate to say that the horse possesses instincts infinitely superior to those of any other animal, and that it is by kindness alone they can be properly developed.

COME AND SEE the beautiful Arabs introduced by Herr Max Schumann, which have only received a few weeks' tuition.

COME AND SEE a magnificent and respectable entertainment brought at enormous outlay to your very thresholds, the daily expenses of which are more than a dozen of the Pigmy entertainments which generally visit India. All visitors receive ten times the value of the admission charged. Our stay in Bombay will necessarily be short, so embrace the opportunity of witnessing our splendid programme as produced as the likelihood is that you may not see the equal or superior for many years to come.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Pay a visit to those wonderful curiosities and works of our Creator in the

OURANG OUTANG FAMILY.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY
is now open from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN RANALD, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bunders without delay.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April 1879. Agents.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPANY'S PATENT UNIVERSAL RUBBER HAND STAMP can now be had at their Manufactory,

ABADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Official, Bank, Professional Business and Domestic Stamps of every description made to order at moderate prices.

Excellence and *Durability Guaranteed*. Patterns and Prices Post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamps, we have introduced a small Address Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes, &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the MANJVER SPINNING, WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT has, by an Order dated the 31st day of March 1879, APPOINTED JOHN YOUNG LANG, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company,—Dated this 9th day of April 1879.

G. H. FARRAN, Prothonotary.

Messrs. SMITH AND FRERE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HEERJEE JEHANGHIRJEE READYMONEY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Esquire, has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or Fasand-ree ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon, standing, situate, lying and being on the north side of New Sonapore Road, in an cart called Chuneejee Vowlee, without the Fort of Bombay, within the limits of the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 30, but now under No. 33, containing by admeasurement ninety-seven and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On the east by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee, on the west by the house of Vincenzio Francis, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said New Sonapore Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Cowrjee Shapurjee Mehta, and now of the tenants of the said Heerjee Jehanghirjee Readymoney. Any and all person or persons having or claiming any interest in or claims on the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make known the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, within ten days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated at Bombay this 9th day of April 1879.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th April.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st April 1879.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.
JUST RECEIVED,
FINEST MUSCATEL RAISINS,
in handsome boxes,
at, each, Cash Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

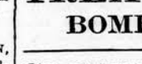
CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH and LORD have a large and choice selection of Fine Tropical Angolas and India Tweeds, suitable for wear during the hot weather. They have also a large and varied assortment of Fine French Cambric and Oxford Cloth Shirtings, for the Manufacture of their Celebrated Cool and Comfortable Fitting Shirts.

The prices of all Goods in our Manufacturing Departments are as reasonable as those paid at Home, and the fit, work, and quality is in all cases guaranteed.

An inspection is politely invited.

ASQUITH AND LORD, THE OVERLAND & TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



{3, Rampart Row.} HOAR & CO., {The Travellers' Kit House.}
TAILORS, HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, &c.

Every description of Gentlemen's Outfitting of the very best quality supplied at moderate prices.

HOMEWARD BOUND, OR TRAVELLERS proceeding up-country furnished with all requirements at a short notice.

All goods marked one price only in plain Figures, from which READY-MONEY PURCHASERS receive a reduction of

Two Annas in the Rupee.

{The Travellers' Kit House.} HOAR & CO., {3, Rampart Row.}
Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO., WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.

Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO., CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	0
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	8
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 63, Cumballa Hill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee and on account of the Mortgagor, Hormusjee Bhicajee Kurrungle, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fasendary ground, of which Moroba Narronath is the Fasendar, containing by admeasurement 303 square yards with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, where of one house consists of two compartments and the other of one compartment, situate on the west side of a public passage called Old Sonapore Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, and bounded on the east by the Old Sonapore Cross Road, on the west by the house of the late Fellinjee Dorabjee Mehrjee, on the north by the vacant ground of Moroba Narronath, and on the south by Old Sonapore Road, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under Nos. 93 and 94.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHURCH of SCOTLAND, BYCULLA.—SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at seven o'clock, and EVERY FRIDAY EVENING at eight o'clock, in the house next to the Scottish School, lately occupied by Mr. Gostling.

Temple Bar Tiffin, Re. 1.—Pea Soup, Mutton Cutlets, Green Peas, Maccaroni Timbale, Tender Beef steaks, Ham and Chicken Pie, Curry, Cheese, Mayonnaise Salad.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for Sons of Gentlemen in a healthy suburb of London, strongly recommended. For particulars apply to L. T. J., care of KING and Co., Bombay.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as Manager of a first class Hotel or Steward of a large Club by an Englishman of great experience. Can work outside Dinners up to any number; also experienced in the management of general business. Holds Testimonial from Viceroy. Address C. HYDE, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, from 1st May for 6 months, a furnished Bungalow in Bellasis Road, with use of Brougham and horse. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to LUDDA IBRAHIM and Co.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places, and Shop Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUS, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

REGISTER your ORDERS for BUNS. Price 2 As. and 4 As. each at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street.

TO BE SOLD, a MAIL PHAETON (by Peters), pair of ARABS and HARNESS complete. Apply to Messrs. C. STEPHENS and SONS.

BREACH CANDY HOTEL, close to the sea, the coolest and acknowledged best Hotel in Bombay. Good Table and every comfort.

FOR SALE, a NUTMEG-GREY COB, Four Years old. Very quiet. Price Rs. 350. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, pair of handsome PEGU PONIES, go in single and double Harness, and new VICTORIA PHAETON. Apply "BUXTON", care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GOOD OFFICE BROUGHAM and strong, fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE FOR SALE. Price Rs. 400. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE. One of the celebrated Indian Solid Square PIANOS (Rs. 300), in good order. May be seen at BARNE'S PIANOFORTE WARE ROOMS, 4, Elphinstone Circle.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 13, Apollo Street.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the ALTAMONT, now in the occupation of the Hon. Justice R. H. Pinhey, and the former residence of the Hon. L. R. Reid, the Acting Governor of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9TH APRIL 1879.

As Consols come again at 97⅞ the quotation must be accepted as correct, but taking the general position of affairs into account, and more especially the unfavourable situation in Egypt, the rise is evidently due to a distrust of other securities more than the fact of Money being so cheap at Home. French Rentes have advanced from 116 to 116½, but Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unchanged at 72½ for Fours and 77½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Cotton is reported dull with a decline of 6d. in Mid.-Uplands on Ceylon, Cocoanut Oil is unaltered, and in Seeds the changes are confined to a decline of 3d. in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-Warehouse and 6d. per quarter to arrive.

Reuter reports the Manchester Piece Goods Market firm in tone, but adds that the higher prices asked seriously check business. Quotations show a rise of 1½d. per piece in Gray Shirtings and 39 inch Jacconets, ¼d. per piece in 3 lb., and 2½d. per piece in 5½ lb. Madapollams. In the main this agrees with private advances, from which, however, it is also apparent that the market is very irregular, sellers being greatly guided in their operations by the fact of their being heavy in stock or the reverse.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales against 19,000 imports, and Americans on the spot are quoted 1-16d. per lb. lower. Surats, however, are comparatively steady, the sales making up 1,000 bales out of the total, whilst prices are unchanged, both on the spot and to arrive. The New York advices, however, point to a less favourable market to-day, as although ready Mid.-Uplands is still quoted at 11¼ cents, July shipment has declined 3-32 cents, the quotation being now 11-61 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts-	9,000	9,000	10,000	4,000
Three days' do.	25,000	30,000	27,000	13,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,182,000	.....	3,955,000	3,750,000

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 49½d. per oz., which, so far as we can learn, is confirmed by private messages.

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the official rates of interest and discount.

Exchange.—The Market on the whole may be said to have been steady to-day although rates have been slightly irregular. Banks in some cases have drawn in advance of 1-16d. on yesterday's quotations, but at the same time they have been willing buyers of House Paper at previous rates. Of the latter there has been very little offering, owing doubtless to the comparative quietness in Cotton, but with arrivals increasing, as they now are, we must soon see more Bills making. For the rest of the Mail the Market will be mainly guided by the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London, respecting which ideas are somewhat irregular, although the majority seem to think that an average of about 1s. 7¾d. or over will be obtained, and in that event we are not likely to see any very material change. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7½d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-16 to ⅝d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·07 to ½	,,

Gold is quoted at Rs. 19-9 per tola, but we have not heard of any business. On Calcutta telegraphic demand is reported to have been done at ½ per cent. premium.

Government Paper is firm for small clean pieces, but for large amounts there are few buyers, and rates are lower owing to Paper offering on Calcutta account. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 92½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97 13-16.

Shares continue quiet with next to nothing doing except speculative business amongst the brokers. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 665, National Bank Rs. 1 lower at Rs. 104. Press Companies are unaltered, and in Land Companies the only movement is an advance in Colaba to Rs. 810. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are irregular. We notice an advance of Rs. 30 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo, and Rs. 5 in Oriental, but there is a decline of Rs. 30 in Comoria and Rs. 15 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and Central India. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 higher.

Cotton opened this morning with a fair demand, and a considerable business was done at about yesterday's rates, but during the day a decidedly easier feeling became apparent, and business was done, although not to a large extent, at a decline of Rs. 2 per candy, at which the market closes quiet. The receipts yesterday were 5,980 bales, making 33,134 bales, for the six days. Closing prices are :—

Good Ginned Broach, April	Rs. 226	per Candy.	
Do. Omra,	,,	213	,,
Fair F. F. do	,,	204	,,
G. F. do	,,	200	,,
Good Dhollera	May	212	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	205	,,

Seeds.—Linseed is firm at Rs. 6-12, but Rapeseed is quiet and in poor request at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. for Yellow Sarson.

Freights are very dull, and but a limited business has been done to-day. For Liverpool by steam 22s. 6d. is the current rate and by sail 20s. to 22s. 6d. according to time of shipment. For the Mediterranean ports there is no change.

Piece Goods have been slow of sale to-day, not so much from a falling off in the demand, although this has been observable to a slight extent, but dealers have been asking an increase in prices proportioned to the advance in Manchester which for the time being checks business.

Coals are firm but we have not heard of any fresh business to arrive, and rates accordingly may be taken as unaltered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The P. S. St George, 1,050 tons, Captain J. Peters, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

The ship Tilkhurst, 1,526 tons, Captain E. Y. Blake, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with 22,230 maunds of salt and a general cargo.

The S. S. Lumley Castle, 1,076 tons, Captain H. G. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers for Aden.

The Ship Sardinian, 1,542 tons, Captain L. Charon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, 4th December, with a cargo of 2,292 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Burdigala, 441 tons, Captain A. Marousseau, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 19th Feb., with a cargo of 7,847 bags sugar, and 8 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Elston, Mr. Lillihwite, Mr. Lee, Mr. J. W. Best, Mrs. Wire and child, Mrs. Best and Dr. Cruickshank, and 52 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Burdigala	Marousseau	Mauritius, Feb 19.
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Mar 13.
	Sardinian	Charon	Newcastle, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	St. George (s)	Peters	Akyab.
	Lumley Castle (s)	Sanders	Trieste.
	Ardenclutha	Duncan	Diamond Island.

The ship Tilkhurst, Blake, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The barque Maurice and Lazare, to Mauritius, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
4	Venice (s)	Rhode	Hong-Kong, Mar 18.
	Arabia (s)	Mann	Singapore, Mar 15.
	Hindostan (s)	Gardner	Hong-Kong, Mar 19.
	Commilla (s)	Macaulay	Rangoon, Mar 30.
	Khersonese	Chapman	London, Nov 30.
	Karradale	Diamond	Algoa Bay, Dec 27.
5	Malda (s)	Lang	Bombay, Mar 15.
	City of London (s)	McNiff	Liverpool, Mar 1.
	Chalmette (s)	Chadbourne	New York, Nov 5.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 5.—Steamers Mira, Chybasses, Australia, Indus, and Kilwa. Barque Wakefield.

PASSENGERS.

Per Arabia.—Col and Mrs Butler, Mr C R Lawrie, Mr Foncar.
Per Hindostan.—Mr and Mrs Batten, Mr Gulatsion, Miss Gregory, Mrs Gardner, Mrs Taylor, Mr L Murray.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Hindostan—2nd April, ship Persian Empire from Calcutta to Dundee, wished to be reported, all well.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

RODRIGUES—April 9th, at Cavel, Mrs. Angelica Collago Rodrigues, widow of the late Mr. F. X. Rodrigues.
SHROFF—April 9th, at Grant Road, at the Bungalow of her son, Heerjeebhoy H. Shroff, Marybai, widow of the late Hormusjee Cursetjee Shroff, aged 81 years. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAY—April 4th, at Chanderghaut, Hyderabad Deccan, the wife of W. G. E. Gay, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Branch and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, His Highness the Nizam's Service, of a daughter.
LEESON—April 3rd, at Midnapore, the wife of G. J. R. Leeson, Esq., C.E., District Engineer, of a daughter.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879.

There is again sad news from the Cape. Another detachment of British troops has been overwhelmed and broken up by a horde of Zulus, and sixty soldiers, out of one hundred and four, have been lost. On this occasion we are told that the troops had ample warning and did not allow themselves to be taken by surprise as was the case at Isandula, but the swarm of savages was too much even for defences lined with breech-loaders. We shall anxiously await further particulars regarding this affair, for it seems to us as rather strange that nearly half the party should have escaped after their entrenchments—or whatever works may have been thrown together—had been carried. Either our men broke up and got away as fugitives while the Zulus were engaged in plundering the convoy waggons, or they held together and fought their way to Luneberg. At Rorke's Drift Lieut. Bromhead, with a weaker detachment than the one above referred to, kept at bay an equal number of the enemy for a whole night, thus showing what steadiness and breech-loaders combined will do when well directed. As at Isandula, the Zulu force on this last occasion seem to have decamped as suddenly as they appeared, or else the guns and ammunition could not have been so easily recovered. These rapid and well-concerted attacks upon our small outlying or convoy escorting detachments will enhance to no small degree the difficulties of conducting the campaign to a successful conclusion, for it will be impossible to maintain communications with the rear except by employing large bodies of men. In short, Cetewayo is not belying his reputation as a skilful director of military operations, and our generals will in future have to act with more caution than they have hitherto displayed and make better use of their cavalry in scouring the country and in detecting the enemy's lurking places. Luneberg is on the line of advance taken by Wood's column, and is situated in the Transvaal outside of Zulu territory, so that the King's command to his troops that they should not cross the frontier has evidently been withdrawn.

The affair at Isandula has given rise to a discussion carried on in the columns of one or two of the London journals, respecting the suitability of the bayonet as a weapon for close fighting such as our troops are now experiencing in South Africa. Most of the writers seemed to think that once the Zulu warriors get within assegai-throwing distance, troops armed with bayonets have no chance against them. The fighting tactics of King Cetewayo's army, apparently, are not unlike those that were in vogue with the Scottish Highlanders of the last century. During the advance a heavy musketry fire is kept up upon the position attacked; but besides a gun, each Zulu carries two assegais—one long and one short—and a shield. When throwing range of the long assegai has been reached, firearms are thrown away, and a shower of formidable missiles is launched upon the foe and immediately followed up by a charge when the work of stabbing with the short assegai commences. Protected as the Zulu warrior is by his shield, upon which he receives the bayonet thrusts of his enemy, and wielding his light but terrible spear, it is not to be wondered that once the line of regular soldiery is penetrated the man quickly lose all superiority over their savage but daring assailants. Still, it is difficult to understand how disciplined men armed with such a weapon as the Martini-Henry rifle with an unlimited supply of ammunition, and standing behind a breastwork, can be overpowered by a rush of even any number of naked savages; the latter must be men of more than ordinary determination to withstand the frightful slaughter that ought to result from such conditions. What the loss of the Zulu army was in this latest affair, the telegram does not say, although, evidently, the battlefield was shortly afterwards visited; but, without doubt, our soldiers made good use of their weapons. We trust we shall hear of no more of these surprises, and it is to be hoped that Lord Chelmsford—if he is not recalled in the meantime—will see that this war in future must be conducted in accordance with the strategical capacity of the enemy. Despatching small isolated parties of troops through a country that is not reconnoitred and that may conceal myriads of foes, is only to invite similar disasters in the future to those which have been incurred in the past.

That England and France cannot possibly permit the Khedive of Egypt to break loose from their control and set them at defiance is self-evident. The maintenance of the right of way through Egypt by railway and canal is essential, one might almost say to the existence, but at all events to the comfort and well-being of the English rulers of India; and the reign of anarchy in Egypt could no more be tolerated by England than the subjection of the country to some foreign Power having designs against the security and independence of the British Empire. France, too, has a sentimental, if not a material, interest in Egypt, and will no doubt cordially co-operate with England in any plans proposed for meeting the difficulty caused by the dismissal of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. Blignières. It should, at the same time, be understood that the Khedive personally may be glad of the help of an Anglo-French contingent; for he is evidently powerless without such aid to resist the mutinous soldiery and the intriguing pashas who see their means of enjoying life suddenly snatched away from them. We have never had a high opinion of the wisdom of Sir Bartle Frere's favourite device of sending a few English gentlemen into the midst of a nation of lawless and desperate men to put down corruption and oppression and introduce a civilized system of government. A strong hand is needed to deal with the unruly Egyptians, and Mr. Rivers Wilson's mission, unsupported by force, had never much chance of success. Moreover, we do not think the Khedive has been quite fairly treated by the reformers who transferred the management of the Egyptian finances, railways, and commerce to some very highly paid English and French officials, without taking proper security that these gentlemen should do the work they were appointed to do. Several Anglo-Indians of good position have actually had appointments given them in Egypt with higher pay than they enjoyed in this country, and with the additional and inestimable privilege of spending three months of each year in England on full pay and three months more on half pay. It is a mockery to speak of administrative changes which are productive of gross jobs of this kind as reforms, and we cannot affect to be surprised at the disgust with which the new importations are regarded by the Turkish aristocracy of Egypt.

The announcement that the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords has finally decided that trustees whose names may stand on the books of joint stock associations such as the City of Glasgow Bank, as holding shares—although it may be only in trust for minors or on account of bequests to charitable and other institutions,—are, nevertheless, themselves *personally* liable for any calls that may be made on stock so held, is one of vital importance to all of us who may have accepted the duties of trusteeship. The result, of course, will be, that the large amount of joint stock securities so held in England and elsewhere, will, to a great extent, be forced on the market for realization. For it cannot be expected that trustees can accept this very serious responsibility in addition to their other generally unremunerated and often troublesome charges. Already, we hear, that on the London Exchange the stock of several of the limited liability Banks have declined some twenty per cent. in value since the announcement referred to was made, while Consols have been advancing. This, doubtless, is owing to forced sales on the part of trustees who are re-investing the money so realized in Government securities. In future trustees will have to scrutinize closely the liability involved by property of which they may be asked to take charge.

To-day Sir Richard Temple will preside at the consummation of the great work of constructing the Prince's Dock and so converting the Elphinstone estate on the foreshore of Bombay harbour into a profitable investment. It will be some months yet before the channel can be dredged to a sufficient depth to allow of the entrance of large ships into the Dock; but no serious difficulties in accomplishing what remains to be done are anticipated, and the end is so near that Mr. Thomas Ormiston may fairly be congratulated now on the fortunate fulfilment of a great design to which he has devoted the best years of his life, and which will be an enduring monument of his engineering skill, capacity for organisation, and untiring industry. But for the dogged persistency with which he has laboured for many years, in face of many discouragements, to give effect to the idea of concentrating all the foreshore traffic of Bombay harbour on the Elphinstone estate, it is more than probable that the design which is now completed would have been left unfinished; and he will enjoy to-day the legitimate satisfaction of triumphing over all his enemies. To Sir Richard Temple, too, the occasion will be one of especial interest; for he it was who, as Finance Minister of India, sanctioned the payment of the money for the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and the recently published Minute by Colonel Baker, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, on the magnificent results that may now be expected to flow from this speculation, comes in very opportunely to enable Sir Richard to felicitate himself on his own remarkable foresight in acquiring this estate. No doubt, the censures once so freely cast on the parties to a transaction which seemed, so far as the action of the State was concerned, to be rash and extravagant, may be made by the light of after-experience to look ill-advised and even absurd. Predictions that the trade of Bombay would be crushed by the rates required to pay the interest on the debt of the Port Trust can be safely laughed at now that the revenue of the Trust is large enough not only to cover interest but to leave a considerable surplus applicable to the reduction of capital.

Colonel Baker appears to us to be much too sanguine in assuming that this profit will go on increasing annually, and will ultimately enable the Trustees to make Bombay nearly a free port. The exceptional circumstances of the last three years have, by creating a very large interportal trade in grain, permitted the Port Trust of Bombay to make large gains out of the dire need of Western India; but we can hardly expect or desire that this rate of increase in the revenue of the Trust should be maintained. Still, Colonel Baker shows conclusively in his able Minute that the old notion of separating the land from the Dock estate on the Elphinstone property has become wholly out of date, that with the approach to completion of the Dock the value of the adjoining land has greatly improved and must continue to improve still further, and that it would be "suicidal" for the Trustees to think of giving up the land just at the time when it has begun to be remunerative. The Chairman of the Port Trust goes on to point out that "the Elphinstone Land Estate has "advanced in value more rapidly than the land "elsewhere and not on the Elphinstone pro-"perty," and that it has paid since 1874 a yearly average of 4 per cent. interest on the capital outlay of nearly two millions sterling. But the public should beware of accepting the inference that, because the Elphinstone investment is turning out well now, therefore the Government did well to buy the property. It is easy to say now that the receipts for Mody Bay average only 1·17 per cent. against 4 per cent. for the Elphinstone estate; but what would Mody Bay have been worth if the Government had constructed docks there instead of higher up the harbour? The truth is, all other Government properties, and all the foreshore properties belonging to private owners, have been in pursuance of a set scheme sacrificed in order to make out a case in justification of the Elphinstone purchase. The argument used by the opponents of this purchase was that all the requirements of the trade of this port could be as effectually provided for in Mody Bay as elsewhere, and that, this part of the foreshore being already in the possession of the State, the expenditure of the greater portion of the Elphinstone purchase money was a waste of public revenue. We believe that the opinion not only of merchants but of shipmasters frequenting the port was unanimous in favour of the superior convenience of the Mody Bay site for docks to that which has been chosen. So much must be said before we let bygones be bygones. But we gladly admit that the success of the Prince's Dock on the Elphinstone site is now assured, the principal steamship companies having already contracted for berths in it for their vessels, and there can be but one verdict as to the admirable way in which the dock has been built by Messrs. Glover & Co., the contractors, under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Ormiston, and his brother, Mr. George Ormiston. We doubt if any dock in the world can surpass it in excellence of masonry work and general construction.

The first point the Senate of the Bombay University will have to consider at their important meeting on Saturday is the alteration proposed in the Matriculation examination. The Syndicate suggests that in the English paper "one or more passages should be given for para-"phrase, with, as an alternative, one or more pas-"sages in the candidate's Vernacular for transla-"tion into English." As to the desirability that natives should know their own Vernacular, there can be no controversy. Before he begins the study of a foreign language a boy should be thoroughly taught the tongue he hears spoken around him. All the great difficulties which meet a boy in the study of language should first be pointed out to him and thoroughly explained in the speech with which he is most familiar. When he has mastered the difficulties common to all, he will then find the acquiring of a foreign language an easier task. Up to the present the University has neglected the Vernaculars. The clause proposed will not improve matters. It spoils the English paper and will not make the Vernacular teaching in the High Schools more thorough. A native student will avoid the piece for translation if it is at all difficult and do the paraphrase. The mechanical art of paraphrasing is far easier to acquire than the art of writing a good translation. We have often wondered who was the wicked man who introduced the art of paraphrasing into India, and we should like to know the utility of this species of scholastic exercise. Paraphrasing consists of turning good English into bad. But why should the language of a classic be subject to a transformation which takes away both its beauty and force? The best paraphrase destroys the beauty and force of the original. But a paraphrase is supposed to show whether a person understands the original. To us it seems that to translate what is clear into what is obscure, to translate what is easy into what is hard, can serve no purpose of the kind. We are told that the paraphrase is retained in the Matriculation examination as an exercise for the European and Eurasian candidates who ought not to be expected to translate the piece from the Vernacular. We should have thought it better to have had in English one paper, consisting of a short English composition and the rudiments of English grammar, a second paper in the candidate's Vernacular containing prose passages for translation from and into English and questions in grammar. For the European and Eurasian boys a second paper in English containing passages from well known authors to be explained and questions in syntax and prosody. The candidates ought then to be examined in one of the following classical languages :—

Sanskrit.	French.
Greek.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Arabic.

We see no reason for the alteration proposed in the mathematical portion of the examination. Instead of having a separate paper in arithmetic and algebra it is proposed to have one paper in arithmetic and algebra combined. It is obvious that you can test a man's knowledge better by setting two papers than by asking him to answer *one*. The only result of the change will be to lower the standard of mathematical teaching in the High Schools. The first change proposed in the F. E. A. examination is that the candidates should be expected to keep only two terms instead of three in a collegiate institution recognised by the University. If the High Schools were efficient, and if passing the Matriculation examination proved that the student could write a dozen lines of English correctly and could understand an easy English classic, there would be no great objection to the change. But, considering that the students enter the colleges without having their minds cultivated or disciplined, it will be difficult for the professors of the colleges to prepare them for a University degree in two terms. It can only be done by the University curtailing the present exorbitant amount of book work required. The F. E. A. degree ought to stamp a man not as a Plato or Bacon, but as one who has received a good sound education. It ought to tell Collectors and Judges that the man can read and write English correctly, that he has good knowledge of his own Vernacular, and that he has received a good general training. For the F. E. A. we do not want those papers of questions by which the examiner shows his want of sense and the examinee his stores of cram. The F. E. A. degree ought to give a certificate for all minor Government posts and masterships in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The B. A. degree ought to be accepted as the certificate for higher Government posts and for masterships in the High Schools.

For the B. A. degree it is now proposed to have two examinations instead of one. The first examination is to take place after the candidate has kept four terms or resided a little more than a year at a college. In the first B. A. examination the candidate will be examined in languages and mathematics, and then after the expiration of two more terms he will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.
II. One of the following groups to be selected by the candidate :—
(a.) Language and Literature.
(b.) History and Political Economy.
(c.) Logic and Moral Philosophy.
(d.) Mathematics.
(e.) Natural Science.

We fail to see the advantage of having a second examination in languages if the first B. A. examination has been properly conducted and if the F. A. is made a strict test of a sound general education. We fear that the present scheme has been a good deal marred by a feeble morbid dread that one faculty might have a paltry advantage over another. The Syndicate have lost a grand opportunity of assimilating the Bombay University examinations to those of Oxford and Cambridge. The second B. A. degree ought to correspond to the schools at Oxford and the Triposes at Cambridge. A candidate ought to have had the option of taking his degree in one of the following :—

(a.) Language.
(b.) Moral Science.
(c.) History and Political Economy.
(d.) Mathematics.
(e.) Natural Science.

In our scheme the F. A. examination would show that a student had received a sound general education, the first B. A. that he had received a certain amount of liberal culture, and the second B. A. that he had learnt one branch of knowledge fairly well. The Master of Arts degree should encourage him to persevere in the study which he had made a speciality in the second B. A. It ought to be given only for very high proficiency in one of the second B. A. groups of subjects. A special degree—Master of Science—might be established, but we would prefer the title Master of Arts (in Science.) But if a University sanction LL. M. (Master of Laws), M. D. (Master of Medicine), we see no objection to M. S. (Master of Science.)

But, if we cannot get our own ideal scheme, the next best thing to do is to vote for the scheme proposed in the hope that time will bring changes. On Saturday the Senate of the University of Bombay will be asked to sanction the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and we trust that Fellows will not vote against the proposal simply because they do not approve of every detail. The time has come for the Bombay University to recognise the utility and to encourage the study of natural science. It will not do for the Bombay University to be stationary while everything else is progressive. Universities have been wittily compared to vessels at anchor in the stream of time, serving little purpose but to show with what rapidity independent research moves down the current. The Fellows of the University must not be led away by the idea that in proposing a science degree an attack is made on culture, and that there is any intention of placing physical science and the science of mind in antagonism. The natural sciences, as we call them, are but logical sequence of thought. John Stuart Mill, in discussing the barren controversy with regard to higher education, whether it should be literary or scientific, wisely remarked :—"I "can only reply by the question, why not both? "Can anything else deserve the name of "a good education which does not include "literature and science too? If there were no "more to be said than that scientific education "teaches us to think and literary education to "express our thoughts, do we not require "both? and is not any one a poor, maimed, "lopsided fragment of humanity who is de-"ficient in either?" The Fellows of the Bombay University have to declare by their votes on Saturday that the education of this great Presidency shall not be maimed nor lopsided. The importance that a child should receive not only a sound mental education but a sound physical science training is acknowledged by every man of culture in England. The need of a scientific education is almost greater for a native lad than for an English boy. The Oriental mind is prone to revel in the abstract and the metaphysical and to trust to memory rather than judgment. Then we must remember that India is in need of scientific men who will develope those arts and industries founded on science. A scientific education will rear men who will not be dependent on Government for their bread and will create an opening for the independent energies of the young men of India. But it would be a grievous wrong to science to rest its importance mainly on a utilitarian basis. The great truths with which it deals have a grandeur far above all purposes of convenience or profit. It is in them that our finite understanding approaches nearest to the conception of the absolute and infinite.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 21ST MARCH.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Lombardy, Commander W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour last night at 10 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 21st March. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton.

Mr W A Newnham
Mrs Arbuthnot
Mrs W H Burton
Mr W Plumb
Mr J H Wadley
Mrs Paton
Mrs Dickenson
Mr T Clark
Mr and Mrs Bartleman
Mrs Beresford
Miss Melmoth
Mr G Bagshotte
Mr W Long.

From Venice.

Mr H G West
Mr J Persau
Mr and Mrs J H Nelson
Col Massey
Mr Morris
Mr Rembielskni
Mr McLaughlin
Mr Coutts.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(From the 15th March to 21st inclusive.)

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée on Monday at St. James's Palace.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Duke of Somerset called attention to the bursting of the 38-ton gun on board the Thunderer; and Lord Elphinstone, on behalf of the Admiralty, said it was intended to reappoint the Ordnance Select Committee. On Tuesday Lord Truro asked whether the "entire confidence" in Lord Chelmsford, conveyed in the Queen's telegram after the disaster at Isandlana, had the concurrence of the Government. Lord Beaconsfield explained that the confidence expressed had relation to the conduct of the General and his soldiers in maintaining the honour of the British arms. Last night the Medical Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. F. Jenkins inquired whether it was intended to intrust the supreme command in South Africa to another General, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the negative. Mr. Jenkins then proceeded to comment adversely upon the strategy and the despatches of Lord Chelmsford, and Sir R. Peel also spoke in condemnation of Lord Chelmsford. The Chancellor of the Exchequer protested against the irregularity of the course Mr. Jenkins had pursued, and Lord Hartington to some extent concurred. Colonel Arbuthnot carried, against the Government, by a majority of one, a motion for a Royal Commission to consider the position of the Royal Artillery and Engineer Corps since the abolition of Army purchase. On Monday, the Army Estimates were proceeded with in Committee of Supply; but a great portion of the sitting was occupied by heated discussions raised, and chiefly carried on, by several Irish members. On Tuesday Mr. Cartwright moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the system of levying the wine duties. Mr. Bourke, on behalf of the Government, assented to the motion, but maintained that the alcoholic test was the best and simplest. Mr. Sclater-Booth introduced an amended County Government Bill, which met with strong expressions of disapproval from the opposite side of the House. At Wednesday's sitting a Bill to abolish the Law of Hypothec in Scotland was discussed, and the second reading carried by a large majority.

Lord Brooke has been elected without opposition M.P. for East Somerset in place of Major Allen.

The Liberal Association at Leeds have resolved to put forth Mr. Gladstone as a candidate at the next election, notwithstanding his acceptance of the invitation for Mid-Lothian.

The Rev. Dr. Perowne was on Saturday elected to the Mastership of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in the place of the late Dr. Pulling.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Dublin, and by the Irish residents in London and other English and Scotch towns, passed off on Monday without disorder. At Belfast, however, a National procession being stopped by the police, the latter were fired upon, and they fired in return, several on each side being wounded.

An Irishman was charged before the magistrates at Newcastle-under-Lyne with an assault. Upon being searched, a quantity of revolutionary documents relating to an Irish Republic was found in his possession. He was remanded, and the papers were forwarded to the Home Secretary.

William Habron, who has been undergoing penal servitude for the murder of a police-constable at Whalley Range, Manchester—a crime which Peace confessed, before his execution, had been committed by himself—has been released.

During the first days of the week there was a tolerably good demand for money, but the inquiry has recently become less, and market rates are stagnant at 2 per cent. In the stock markets business has been rather more active, the result being an almost general, although, on the whole, an unimportant rise.

Obituary.—Capt. C. G. Constable, late I.N.; Lieut. W. H. M. H. Davies, late I. N.; H. W. Alexander, Bo. C.S.; Capt. J. B. Gahan, late Mad. S. C.; C. R. Crommelin, late Ben. Uncov.

Telegraphic news has been received from Cape Town up to February 25. There has been little further fighting in Zululand, and the natives have made no attempt to enter Natal. It appears that the report of an attack upon Colonel Pearson's intrenched position at Ekowe was untrue. The Basutos were manifesting a hostile spirit, and the Dutch Boers in the Orange Free State had refused to render assistance to the British forces.

The foundation of Szegedin and several neighbouring villages in Hungary is at last subsiding, but the damage in the town has been enormous, hardly one-fifth of the number of houses remaining undestroyed. The loss of life is not ascertained, but it is feared a considerable number of persons have perished. The Emperor personally visited the scene of the disaster, and the Empress has resolved to return from Ireland at once to Vienna.

At New York a pedestrian contest terminated on Saturday night in a victory for an Englishman named Rowell, who walked 500 miles within a week.

The distinguished services rewards vacated by Lieutenant-Generals Daubeney and Pearson and Major-General Dwyer have been awarded to Colonel Wood, V.C., C.B., 90th Regiment, Major-General Shipley, C.B., and Colonel Woods, 8th Regiment.

Mr. Baxter was to ask the Postmaster General on the 24th March what number and amount of penalties have been incurred by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the last eleven years; how many have been remitted and how many exacted; if it is the case that although the tenders had to be made under the absolute penalty condition in the contract itself, the liability has been commuted for a sum of £10,000; if the absolute penalty clause was suggested by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and if Lord John Manners is aware that the effect of it has been to prevent other companies tendering, as they had no guarantee that there would be a remission in their case under any circumstances whatever.

WRECK OF A FRENCH WAR VESSEL.
GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Toulon, March 21.

The French floating battery, Arrogante, foundered off the Hyeres Islands on the 19th inst., during firing practice. The vessel sank at a distance of one kilometre from the shore. The training ship, Souvenir, was near the scene of the disaster, but was unable to render any assistance in answer to the signals of distress made by the Arrogante. The crew of the latter is believed to have numbered 123 men, of whom 17 only are said to have been drowned. A report that all the officers of the ship had perished is incorrect. A storm prevailed at the time, and an attempt was being made to beach the Arrogante when she sank.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

St. Petersburg, March 21.

The Government is stated to have under consideration a proposal for the organization of a wholesale trade between Western Siberia and China, in pursuance of which trading depôts should be established in the south-eastern portion of the district of Semipalatinsk, near the Chinese frontier.

THE ZULU WAR.
LATEST NEWS.

Telegraphic news from the Cape has been received up to Feb. 25, having been brought by the steamer Balmoral Castle, which touched at Madeira on March 15. It contains little that is new.

Up to that date the Zulus remained inactive, and Lord Chelmsford was still waiting for reinforcements. The report that Colonel Pearson had been attacked by the Zulus is now said to be without foundation. According to one version, great apprehension was felt for the garrison, as they were not overstocked with provisions, and it was intended to organize an expedition for their relief. A Natal telegram, on the other hand, says that news had been received from Ekowe down to Feb. 18, stating everything was going on favourably; that the troops were in good spirits, and had sufficient provision for six weeks. Her Majesty's frigate Shah arrived at Cape Town from St. Helena on Feb. 23, with some reinforcements from that island, and was to proceed without delay to Natal. The behaviour of the Boers was exciting suspicion. They are reported to be buying powder and grain, and refusing to pay Customs and Imposts. The Free State refuses to give any assistance to the British. Lord Chelmford, it is stated, met with a bad reception at Durban, where he went to confer with the admiral.

RECOVERY OF THE COLOURS OF THE 24TH REGT.

The following account of the recovery of the colours of the 24th Regt. has been received by telegraph from Madeira. It is furnished by a correspondent on the Zulu frontier, who writes on Feb. 4 as follows :—

A party went from our little camp at Rorke's Drift, consisting of Major Black, of the 24th Regt.; the Rev. George Smith, chaplain of the forces; Capt. Hardford, nineteen men, the commandant of Lonsdale's Corps, Capt. Charles Raw; four men of the Native Mounted Contingent, and Brickhill, the interpreter to the staff. The downward course of the Buffalo River was followed until a crossing place at an almost impassable drift was reached, where many of our brave fellows, after the carnage of Isandula camp, essayed to pass and perished in the attempt. The route was strewn with dead bodies, those of the natives composing the majority, these being either members of the Natal Native Contingent, or loyal natives who believed in the supreme power of the Government or the magical effect of the boundary line, even to the last. When the steep path leading down the precipitous rocks to the river was reached, scouts were posted. A descent was made, and half way down, nearly half a mile from the river, lay the bodies of Adjutant Melvill and Lieut. Coghill. These were decently interred, and service was performed by the chaplain. Lieut. Coghill's dress, Melvill's sword, and other articles belonging to the brave fellows being carefully taken charge of by their comrades. The path thence to the river was strewn with dead Zulus and various paraphernalia of savage warfare. On the river's bank the dead horses, saddles, stirrups, spurs, leggings, charms, and articles of native dress, accidentally or purposely cast off, lying by the roaring stream, foaming over huge boulders, and passing between precipitous cliffs covered with bush and aloes showed the spot where the rushing torrent and savage foe alike overwhelmed many brave men. About 500 yards below, at the crossing-place, Mr. Harbour, of Commandant Lonsdale's corps, succeeded in finding the Queen's colours of the 1-24th, with the pole complete, injured by the action of the rapid stream, but otherwise untouched, the gilt lion and crown surmounting the pole, and the colour case, were found by two other of Lonsdale's men a few yards lower down. These colours were borne back at the head of the little cavalcade in triumph, and when Rorke's Drift was reached the soldiers left their dinners or whatever occupation they were engaged upon, overjoyed at the sight of their lost colours regained, and gave their heartiest cheers for the old flag, and for Major Black and his Volunteers who had recovered them. The Major, in a few well chosen words, then handed the colours to Col. Glyn amidst loud huzzahs, and the colonel, with his heartiest emotion, on behalf of himself and his regiment, thanked the little band for the noble work they had voluntarily undertaken and successfully performed.

THE ISANDULA DISASTER.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, published on March 15, contains a despatch received by the Secretary for War from Lord Chelmsford, who forwards the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry regarding "the disastrous affair of Isandula." Lord Chelmsford says :—

"The Court has very properly abstained from giving an opinion, and I myself refrained also from making any observation, or from drawing any conclusions from the evidence therein recorded. I regret very much that more evidence has not been taken, and I have given instructions that all those who escaped, and who are able to throw any light whatever upon the occurrences of the day, should be at once examined upon a statement of what they saw. I deem it better, however, not to delay the transmission of the proceeding, which will no doubt be awaited with anxiety. I have directed my military secretary, Lieut.-Col. Crealock, to append a statement of the facts which have come within his

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

News dated March 25th has been received from Cape Town reporting another loss sustained by our troops.

On the 12th of March a convoy of supplies proceeding to Luneberg, accompanied by an escort of 104 men of the 80th Regiment, was attacked by a force of 4,000 Zulus under the Chief Umbelini. Our men had been previously alarmed and had made every preparation for defence, but were simply overwhelmed by the enemy. Captain Moriarty and forty men are reported dead, and twenty are missing. Lieutenant Harward and forty men succeeded in reaching Luneberg. The rockets, guns, and ammunition were afterwards recovered and the dead buried.

The relieving force was to start for Ekowe on March 26th, as the majority of reinforcements had arrived.

H. M. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile has arrived from Bombay.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

The second call upon the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank has been made at £2,250 per share.

Consols remain at 97¼.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The *Times*, in an article upon the turn which affairs have taken in Egypt, announces that England cannot adopt a policy of coercion with the Khedive.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bangalore, with the outward English Mails of the 28th ult., left for Bombay at 11 a. m. to-day.

The same Company's steamer Kashgar left for Galle and Calcutta at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, APRIL 9.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla left here for Bombay on the 8th instant.

LONDON, APRIL 8, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	4 11-16
The Manchester Market has been firm in tone, but higher prices asked seriously check business.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-4½
8¼ lbs. do.	6-1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	77½
3 per cent. Consols for account.	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116¼
Bar Silver	49½

NOTICE.

To-morrow being Good Friday, we shall adopt the usual custom of not publishing our paper on that day.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7½d.	per rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7¾d.	,,	
Credits, 8 ,,	,, ...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,	
Documents, 8 ,,	,, ...1s. 7 11-16 to 3d.	,,	
Francs ..... 8 ,,	,, ...2-07 to ¼.	,,	

Mr. T. C. Hope, who has been staying with Sir Richard Temple at Malabar Point for a week, leaves Bombay to-day for Simla.

H. E. the Governor intends to entertain the officers of the G. I. P. R., the Bombay, and the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Corps at dinner on Wednesday next.

To-day Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, is to lay the last stone and let the water into the new Prince's Dock. On Tuesday His Excellency visited another large work of the Bombay Port Trust—but one which has not hitherto proved so useful to the trade of the port, nor so remunerative to its owners, as it is hoped the Prince's Dock will soon become,—namely the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift. The occasion of the Governor's visit was the raising the Government s. s. Amberwitch by the Lift for the purpose of having the vessel and her repaired. Those destructive insects the white ants having got a footing on board of her as they did on one of the turret ships a few years since; so His Excellency took the opportunity of seeing the famous "white elephant" of the Trust at work. The Lift, which is maintained in good order at considerable expense, performs its work admirably, and if more conveniently situated would no doubt be largely patronised. Perhaps when the Prince's Dock comes into use, and the *locale* of the shipping is removed there, the Lift may be more often employed than it is at present, or it may be found advisable to remove it to a more convenient site. Placed in the vicinity of the Dock, it would probably prove a very valuable and very useful property. But at all events before it can in any way answer the purpose for which it was erected, it will be necessary to erect close by, the stores that always should accompany such works. At present the Lift is almost useless, because, although it may raise a vessel out of the water, the article, necessary to effect repairs are not at hand, and have to be brought across from the present Government Dockyard.

It may be convenient to those who propose to avail themselves of the opportunity of looking at the bottom of the Prince's Dock to-day for the last time to know that ticket holders are to enter by the gateway at the south-west corner of the Dock, and pass along the south wall to the entrances, where at 5 o'clock the Governor will raise the temporary sluice which has been made to admit the sea water. As soon as this has been done the party will proceed to the south-west angle of the Dock, where His Excellency will lay the last stone, just above where the foundation stone laid by the Prince of Wales is buried. This done, an adjournment will be made to one of the adjoining sheds which the Governor will inspect; he will then sign the same plans which were approved by the Prince of Wales at the time the first stone was laid, be addressed by the Chairman, make a reply, and close the proceedings.

General Biddulph reported on 1st April from Chimjan through Quetta on the geography of the country thus:—We have crossed two main passes or watersheds since leaving Pishin. First Ashturra-Dira, separating Turkhale or waters flowing to Seistan and waters flowing to Sibi, second Mohumu Isersai, dividing the waters flowing to Sibi and those to Boree and Sinalun. There is no difficulty to making a cart road, and the passes are fit for field artillery now. The whole country for thirty miles across these two passes is elevated, wooded, and exceedingly beautiful and the climate charming. This hill country is uncultivated, and snow is said to be deep in winter. On the south the mass of Mazwah and its extensions run nearly east and west, a ridge of which the Surgund is the chief peak, is parallel and bounds the chain of valleys passed through on the north. The extension of the ridge divides the Chimjan valley from the Khosh valley, and falls away and is lost in the plain abreast of Boree. We enter now on an open country of plains with lower hills. The comparative elevations are as follows according to Heaviside:—Quetta 5,600, Khushdil 5,600, Belosai 6,844, Geval 6,271, Muzzai 6,960, Ahmedan 7,076, Thob 7,548, Ushtarra Sira 8,638, and Mohmundzai Sira about 8,600.

The whole of the capital required for the Darjiling Steam Tramway has now been subscribed. The objects of the Tramway Company have already been stated, and it is satisfactory to find the success of the enterprise so far assured.

The *Pioneer*—The intention of establishing a Russian Consulate at Bombay is likely soon to be put into practice. A recent order of the Council of the Czar, confirmed by his Imperial Majesty, notifies a scale of salary and allowances for Russian Consuls employed in the East. Provision is made in the list for a Russian Consulate at Bombay. The order has been published in the Russian official *Gazette*.

A serious encounter between the police and a gang of robbers is reported to have taken place lately at Novas Conquistas (Goa), in which three of the ringleaders were killed and five others captured. The death of these men will no doubt have a very deterrent effect on the depradatory bands which have so harassed the inhabitants with their violent and sanguinary exploits.

On the subject of the misfortune of the 10th Hussars, the *Englishman* says:—"It seems scarcely credible that between forty and fifty men should all simultaneously have missed the ford and disappeared in deep water, quite incredible that they should all have done so in succession. Cases of large bodies of people being swept away by sudden freshets, and drowned, while traversing even the dry beds of much less formidable hill streams than the Kabul, are not uncommon in India. We remember a case in which a wedding procession was thus overwhelmed while crossing the dry bed of a comparatively small river in the Gaya district and sixty or seventy people were drowned, though there was in this case no snow to produce a sudden rush of water. The flood came down in a wall ten or twelve feet in height, and with such rapidity that, though the noise must have been audible from a considerable distance, and the width of the river bed was only a few hundred feet, scarcely any one escaped. In the case of the 10th Hussars, the ford would appear to have had two or three feet of water on it; and the horses might have been lifted off their legs by a sudden but comparatively noiseless rise of the water. Still there would have been a sufficiently marked increase in the noise of the river to have left no doubt as to the cause. There is, however, another not improbable explanation of the accident, *viz.*, that the lower edge of the causeway forming the ford suddenly gave way, precipitating the men into deep water. Such slips constantly occur when the lower side of the causeway has a steep descent, as would appear to be the case with many of the fords in the Kabul river."

We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have received the following account of the accident at the ford on the night of the 30th March, from Jallalabad:—The even tenour of our camp life here was broken yesterday evening by the stir and bustle occasioned by the formation and despatch of two expeditions, numbering nearly one-half of the Division. The excitement of the hour had died away and the camp was sinking into the repose of night, when it was rudely re-awakened by the intelligence that within two miles of our camp over forty men of the 10th Hussars had met a sudden and terrible fate. A squadron of the regiment numbering some seventy-five men, had left the camp at about 9½ p. m. accompanied by a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, as a flanking party to one of the expeditions, and having proceeded to a ford across the Kabul river about a mile and a half below our camp, the order was given to cross the river. Mr. Jenkyns, the Assistant Political Officer, with the force, accompanied the party, and heading the column led the way across. The Lancers followed and reached the opposite shore in safety, with their ammunition mules in their rear. The ill-fated squadron of the Hussars then essayed to cross, but from some mysterious cause an officer, Lieutenant Harford, and forty-five of the men were swept down the stream and drowned. Their horses, more fortunate than the riders, nearly all escaped and rushed back to the camp, where their arrival raised too well-founded doubts as to what had occurred. Sixteen only of the seventy-five men who left the squadron comprised succeeded in reaching the opposite shore, and these, seeing the fate of their comrades, returned. When the extent of the calamity became known in the camp, parties of officers and men at once proceeded to the spot. It was, of course, far too late to render assistance, and all that could be done was to seek for the bodies. For a time the false hope that some at least of the missing men had reached the opposite shore or had gained the bank lower down in safety, was nourished, only to be disappointed. The search for the bodies is still proceeding, for up to this evening only twenty had been recovered, among those missing being that of Lieut. Harford.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed that cholera is raging with considerable virulence in the city of Benares. It has confined itself to the native population, so far.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Reports received from Kashmir show that the state of the distress is even more extreme than had been expected by the least sanguine persons, the whole stock of food of the country, excluding that which must be reserved for seed, unless the distress in the valley in future is to be more intense than it is at present, hardly suffices for a month and a half's consumption. Every effort is being made by the Punjab Government to import grain by the Murree and Kohala, Bhimber and Punch routes; but the difficulties are exceedingly great, and the Kashmir Government has not found it practicable to import into the valley more than 30,000 maunds of grain during the past five months; people are dying in great numbers on all sides, especially in the western district. In the fields may be seen crowds of men, women and children digging up the roots of the wild arrow root, forget-me-not, and other weeds, which can be boiled down, and eaten as food, while many have died from eating the roots of the *datura* and other poisonous plants. The Maharja has nominated a committee of relief, under whose supervision all famine arrangements, rates and distribution of food, are to be placed, and upon which the British Medical Officer on duty in Kashmir is to have a seat. The rabbi harvest promises well, though but a small area was sown; but between the time when the present stocks are exhausted, and the ripening of the rabbi, there will be an interval of one or two months, during which the population of Kashmir can only be supported by grain taken into the country from the Punjab.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following telegram:—Camp Syud Poot, through Quetta, April 4.—On the 27th March, 1,600 Baretshis Pathans with a reserve of 400 men who threatened an attack on the escort of Mr. Duke, Political Agent, at Khelat, were attacked and driven out of a strong position they held in the Sand hills at Syud Poot, Shorawak country, by 80 men of Jacob's Rifles, 32 sabres 1st Punjab Cavalry and 30 Beluch Guides. The escort was commanded by Major Humfrey. Mr. Duke acted as a volunteer under Major Humfrey, and greatly distinguished himself, leading the cavalry charge; 90 of the enemy were killed, the number of wounded is unknown, reported to be very great. The loss on our side *nil*, 7 men wounded and ten horses. The enemy's baggage was captured. The Baretshis were driven on by 40 Mullahs, all of whom escaped, being the first to fly. Opposition has completely collapsed. The Sirdars and head men have surrendered unconditionally and are now in camp. Shorawak is perfectly quiet, no burning of villages or destruction of corn was permitted and no discussion was allowed until the women had returned to their homes.

THE CASE AGAINST THE ASSISTANT STATION MASTER OF IGATPURI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 8.

This case was called on for hearing before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, this morning, when Mr. Samuel Treon, the Inspector of Police, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Cassinath Purushram Gadgill on behalf of the accused. Subjoined are the proceedings as recorded to-day:—

John Carr, sergeant instructor of Musketry, H. M.'s 2-11th, on oath deposed—I know Private O'Connell: he was of my regiment, letter E. Company, of which I was the sergeant. He deserted on the 13th September, 1878. When he deserted he took away with him, among other articles, a gun. The gun has not since been recovered. I could not recognize the gun if I saw it. Cross-examination declined.

Charles Taylor, armoury sergeant, H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment—The gun now shown to me is the property of my regiment. It is a gun which I re-stocked in July last, I thus know it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassinath Gadghill—I cannot say whether guns like this can be had in the bazaar or not.

William Brown, a private, H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment.—I cannot recognize the gun now shown to me unless the lock is taken off. I now see that this is the gun which was brought to me by Private Marshall, of E. Company, 2-11th Regiment, in July last. He brought it to me in the workshop because the lock was wood bound. I told him I would not do the necessary alterations, as it was not my place to do so. I know the gun now by the mark made through the tumbler of the lock which has worked its way into the wood. Cross-examination declined.

Charles Roost, a private, H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment—I know the gun now shown to me to be the property of my regiment. I can point out two marks which were made by the gun falling on a rock, and a small piece chipped out inside the barrel, right hand side.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassinath Gadghill.—There are no other marks but those I have mentioned by which I can recognize the gun. I cannot say whether or not such guns can be found in the bazaar. The marks I have pointed out are not regimental marks. There are no regimental marks by which I can recognize the gun as the property of my regiment.

Re-examined by Mr. S. Treon—I saw this gun nearly every day before the man who deserted took it away. I am satisfied that the gun is regimental property.

Haroon Jaffer, shopkeeper, Poona—I bought the gun now shown to me from Mr. Cooper, assistant station master, Poona. I bought it for other goods value Rs. 19-6. I considered the gun worth from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. The accused is the Mr. Cowper. Cross-examination declined.

Examination of the accused after due caution. Q.—Did you purchase the gun before the Court from Private O'Connell of H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment? A. I did for Rs. 5.—Q. Have you anything further to the? A. When I purchased the gun I did not know that it was Government property, as it is not a recognized arm, and Private O'Connell told me that it was his private property.

On the application of counsel for the accused, Dr. Fraser postponed the further hearing of this case till to-morrow, the 9th instant.

We learn by telegram dated the 9th, that Dr. Frazer found Cowper guilty, and fined him Rs. 100. He gave notice of appeal.

Anemic for several years past, I could neither stand nor digest any food. Few bottles of Dusart's syrup have brought back my appetite and restored my former strength. I likewise gave this medicine to a young ricketp infant of mine; all traces of disease disappeared and the child's constitution is well-developed.—Mrs. Johnson Washington, U.S."

BOMBAY.

The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's band at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, this evening, commencing at 5.30:

Quadrille	Bon Jour
Concert Aria	For Clarionet Obligato
Valse	Deutsche Lieder
Selection	Nabucodonosor
Selection	Gemmi di Vergy
Galop	Wally
	Zikoff.
	Bergson.
	Fiehrer.
	Verdi.
	Doniz-tti.
	Heinsdorff.

The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	Slasher ..... J Schmuck
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber.
Selection	Oberto Conte de S. Bonifacio ... Verdi.
Waltz	Deutsche Herzen ..... Strauss.
Quadrille	Le Palais de L'Industrie ..... Croisez.
Galop	Princess Marie ..... C. D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Arrival of the Archbishop of Goa.—His Grace arrived in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by his secretary and two other priests. His Grace is the guest of the Roman Catholic Bishop. The determination of the Archbishop to leave Goa under medical advice was so sudden that he had no time to bid farewell to his flock, who have since offered up public prayers for his complete recovery. We are informed that during his stay in Bombay, which will be until his departure by next Mail, His Grace will take part in no public service.

Theft.—A Goanese named Camel Cordozo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a time piece, the property of Munoherjee Hormusjee. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

An old offender.—A noted character, named Gopal Rutna, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of stealing a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 7½ in cash belonging to a Mr. Alex. Young.

Conveying explosive materials.—A Hindoo boatman was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee for carrying a quantity of explosive materials, consisting of 100 lbs. of gunpowder, 5,000 percussion caps, and 1 cwt. of shot, contrary to section 83, clause V. of the Bombay Fort Trust Act of 1873.

Criminal breach of trust.—Gunnoo Curreembhoy, a cart driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 58. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

As will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, the performance at the Circus to-night is under the special patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the Parsee community of Bombay. We are glad to learn that, in according their patronage, the Parsees have expressed their high sense of all that Mr. John Wilson has done, not only in Bombay but all over India on behalf of local charitable institutions. This good opinion we can endorse, and the compliment to Mr. Wilson is well deserved.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The second Criminal Sessions of the High Court will be formally opened by Mr. Justice Bayley in the Criminal Court this morning and adjourned until Monday morning next. There are in all sixteen cases, implicating twenty prisoners, committed for trial, eight of whom are Hindus, five Mahomedans, four Parsees, two Jews, and one European. There is one case of murder; one of defamation; one of rape; one of using forged boonduce as genuine; one of abetment of a public servant taking a present; one of criminal breach of trust; one of kidnapping a child; one of exposing a newly-born child; and eight cases of theft. Four of these cases were committed by Mr. Cooper, four by Mr. Webb, seven by Mr. Nana Morojee, and one by Mr. Isaac Dracup.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Marine Court re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court and resumed the investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision between the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim and the bugla Bundly.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Government, and Mr. Macfarlane [of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert] appeared on behalf of the owners of the bugla.

Captain H. A. Street examined, said—He was a retired commander in the Royal Navy, and was in command of the Indian Government troopship Tenasserim. He also holds a certificate as master from the Board of Trade. He left Bombay on the 21st February last with the troopship Czarewitch in tow at about 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Brownlow, 4th grade officer, was in charge of the deck after midnight. Witness was in his cabin asleep, when he was awoke by the noise of the steam whistle; he immediately came on deck, and noticed that it was 10 minutes to 1 o'clock. It was a dark night, and slightly cloudy. On his going to the bridge he saw a bugla strike the ship on the port side, and after striking it grazed the steamer and passed clear. The bugla appeared to have parted her helm and went clear. She had one large sail set. Witness was certain that had he been on watch that night he would not have allowed the *bugla* until he was on the top of her as the night was dark, and it is very difficult to make out native craft on a dark night; but as the *bugla* passed the ship, he noticed a small white light forward. The collision could get land in other localities at a much quicker rate. They themselves sold a piece of ground opposite the Cathedral at Rs. 10 a square yard, while the site of the present post office was purchased at Rs. 8 a square yard. The fact was that for Rs. 1,50,000 they could get a suitable site with a building upon it.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had had a conversation with His Excellency the Governor, and it appeared that His Excellency was not aware that the Corporation expected to get the ground free of charge; nor did His Excellency understand the Chairman of the Town Council to say so. His Excellency had not clearly understood that the Municipality would be placed on the same footing as a charitable society. His Excellency wished, however, to do the best he could for the Municipality; and he (the Commissioner) would therefore ask the Corporation not to throw the whole thing aside. They had already set aside Rs. 75,000 for the building and they ought to do some thing.

Mr. Nowrojee remembered the Chairman stating to His Excellency that Government had granted free-sites for charitable schools; and that the Municipality had as good a claim as they. The Municipal Commissioner knew very well that the Corporation did not intend to pay a single rupee for the site they wanted.

The Municipal Commissioner.—Yes, I knew.

Mr. Nowrojee—It is a pity that you did not enlighten His Excellency the Governor.

The Commissioner—I did not know that His Excellency understood otherwise.

Mr. Peroshaw Mehta said that although he agreed with Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, yet they must bear in mind the explanations given by the Municipal Commissioner. When he first saw the papers he thought that Government wished to relieve the dull monotony of official life by perpetrating a big joke upon the Corporation, and that they must have forgotten all the previous circumstances of the case. They ought to go again to Government who, when they knew everything, would be disposed to listen to their requirements in a far better spirit.

Mr. Kirkham remarked that Government might also be reminded that, had not the Municipality made a free grant of the ground near Bori Bandar, it would now form an excellent site for a new Town Hall. There was another consideration, namely, that the site offered would not be quite suitable for the building designed by their able Executive Engineer. He would therefore leave the matter still open for negotiation and for settlement. A site near the Crawford Markets would be more suitable for the requirements of the city. Mr. Kirkham finally suggested that fresh negotiations be entered upon about getting a free site at Bori Bandar near the ground of which they made a free gift to Government.

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried unanimously, that in reply to Government letter No. 199, P. W. D., dated 17th March last, stating that H. E. the Governor in Council will grant a site for the proposed new Municipal office on the Esplanade on a lease for 999 years on payment by the Corporation of Rs. 40 per square yard for such site, that Government be respectfully informed that the high rate fixed for the land in question precludes the Corporation from accepting the offer of the grant was required for the decision of the event, and if the pigs were somewhat smaller than they used to be when less hunting was done in this district, they had certainly lost none of their speed of foot. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that they had never seen pigs travel faster. Every trial was run at racing pace, the ground being open and all in favour of the horses.

The entries were divided into eight parties, Nos. 1, 2 and 6 being detailed for the first station, and Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 to the second station. By seven o'clock on Thursday morning the parties were assembled at their respective stations, Mr. J. M. Dunbar acting as starter for the first station, and Mr. Rogers for the second station. No. 1 station was to the south of jungle, and No. 2 station to the west.

Shortly after eight o'clock the line of beaters was seen approaching the end of the jungle, a pig began to show in the open. After a little hesitation a good pig decided to try his fortune in flight, and coming steadily past the second station the ball was set a-rolling by party No. 3 being despatched in pursuit of him. This party consisted of

Mr. Staley's b. w. g. Knight of Gwynne (Owner)...	1
Major Field's ch. c. b. h. Taos (Owner)	2
Capt. St. George's b. c. b. m. Constance (Owner)...	3
Mr. Campbell's blk. c.b.h. Peacock (Owner).....	0

Knight of Gwynne cut out pace from the start, and secured the spear without giving his opponents a chance.

Almost immediately after this party had been despatched, a second pig was viewed away stealing along the bank of the river, and party No. 4 was at once sent after him, consisting of

Mr. McDougall's br. w.g. Katerfelto (Owner).....	1
Mr. Plair's b.s. b. m. Vexation (Owner).....	2
Mr. Elliott's blk. w. g. Pistol [Owner]	3
Nawab Jaffir Ali's g.s.b. Farhan	0

Unfortunately by a mistake on the part of his syce, Farhan had been taken to No. 1 station, and he lost his chance. Pistol showed temper, and in spite of strenuous efforts of his rider, refused to take part in the contest. The course was thus reduced to a match between Katerfelto and Vexation, and after a rather severe trial in which Katerfelto did the most of the work, the spear was secured by the property of McDougall.

The next trial was from No. 1 station, consisting of

Mr. Vere's b. s. b. Coronet (Owner).....	1
Mr. Jones's b. s. b. Caliph (Owner).....	2
Mr. Rogers's g. c. m. Daisy (Owner).....	3
Nawab Jaffir Ali's g. s. b. Saba (Major Field).....	0

The struggle lay between Caliph and Coronet, the former being first at the victim. After one or two smart exchanges, in one of which Caliph was slightly bored when in possession of the pig, the spear was secured for Coronet by Mr. Vere. An objection was lodged by Mr. Jones against the winner, but subsequently generously withdrawn.

Next followed party No. 2 from the 1st station, consisting of

Mr. Harrison's ch. c.b.m. Alice (Owner).....	1
Mr. G. T.'s b. c.b. h. Marquis (Owner).....	2
Mr. Maxwell's b. s. b. Madlin (Owner).....	3

Alice and Marquis raced for the lead, Alice eventually securing the run up. The first turn let in Marquis, but at the next turn Alice again got in which Mr. Harrison quickly took advantage of, neatly dropping the quarry with a well-directed spear in the spine.

The next party to get away was No. 5 from the second station, consisting of

Mr. Bewicke's ch. s.h. m. Julia (Owner).....	1
Mr. Doyne's ch. w. m. Banshee (Owner).....	2
Mr. Des Voeux's b. s. h. Alladin (Owner).....	3
Mr. Garstin's b. w. m. Frankina (Mr. Mitchell).....	0

Julia and Banshee showed at once to the front, and after a severe contest the run up was won by Julia, the pig slightly favouring her. Once in possession Julia never gave her opponents a chance, and the spear was secured by Mr. Bewicke after showing some masterly riding.

No. 7 party from the second station was the next to go, consisting of

Nawab Syed Ali's b. w. g. Kilmore (McDougall)...	1
Mr. Garstin's ch. s. h. Bobby [Owner].....	2
Capt. St. George's ch. s. b. g. Red Hazard [Owner]	3

The pig which proved an arrant jinker slightly favoured Capt. St. George, but Red Hazard was not quite fast enough, and Kilmore eventually secured the first possession. Piggy, however, gracefully eluded Mr. McDougall's spear, and Mr. Garstin on Bobby had undisturbed possession of him for a few turns. He was, however, no nimble for Mr. Garstin, and after one or two exchanges Mr. McDougall came with a rush and secured the spear.

Next to go was No. 3 party from the second station, consisting of

Mr. G. T.'s b. w. m. Princes [Owner].....	1
Mr. Doyne's g. s. Hap Hazard [Owner].....	2
Nawab Jafir Ali's g. s. m. Farhan [Mr. Mitchell.]	3

This party was slipped to a very wide start. Farhan was first on her legs and set the pace a clinker, but Princess eventually ran down the Nawab mare on Mr. G. T. was, however, unable to take immediate advantage of his position, and the pig doubling back let Farhan in, who for a few seconds looked like winning. Piggy, however, by a skilful flank movement shook off his most pressing friend, but only to come under Mr. Doyne's menacing point. Mr. Doyne was a little hasty, however, and failed to draw blood, and Mr. G. T. bringing Princess up with a rush rolled the gig over.

The morning's report concluded with No. 6 party from the 1st station, consisting of

Mr. Bewicke's ch. s. g. Mazeppa (Owner)	1
Mr. Jones' s. c. b. h. Mad Doctor (Owner)	2
Mr. Maxwell's b. w. m. Sauterne (Mr. Hamilton)	3

The pace was made very hot, but the pig was a rare traveller. Mazeppa got first possession. Then Sauterne had one or two real good tries, but Mr. Hamilton unfortunately dropped his spear, thus putting himself out of it. After one or two exchanges between Mazeppa and Mad Doctor the spear was at length delivered by Mr. Bewicke.

An adjournment was then made to the tents for breakfast, and speculation was rife as to what stables would supply the winners in the next heats. The horses left in represented Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Etawah, and Cawnpore. The general opinion was that the final contest would lie between Kilmore and Katerfelto, the latter for choice, as it was known that in the event of both being left in he would have the advantage of Mr. McDougall's choice in the final. Nobody, however, who had seen Julia spreadeagle her field in the morning could fail to recognize her great merit, and the finished style in which Mr. Bewicke had taken her a very quick pig left nothing to be desired on the part of her jockey. Knight of Gwynne's performance in the morning had also been a startler and a hard man indeed was his rider:

"A rum 'un to go and a bad 'un to beat."

The parties were drawn as follows:—1st—Princess, Katerfelto, Julia, Alice. 2nd—Kilmore, Mazeppa, Knight of Gwynne, Coronet.

Shortly after four o'clock a start was made for the coverside, and after a brief delay the first party was sent in pursuit of a somewhat lanky undersized pig. Julia led up and held possession until Mr. Bewicke had planted his spear well in the centre of the victim's back. The pig, however, crouched to the blow, and the wound inflicted was trifling. It is a moot point whether Mr. Bewicke's spear had blood on it. Mr. Bewicke himself did not appear to be satisfied, and having still possession of the pig made a second thrust, this time missing and driving his spear into the ground, thus removing all traces of the first thrust. Mr. McDougall next attempted to spear, but was unsuccessful, and Mr. Harrison also had a good try without result. Mr. G. T. then got in and put an end to the chase by a well delivered spear. The second party was then sent in pursuit of a goodly pig, but he showed great speed and judgment and succeeded in regaining the jungle without receiving a spear. In this run was terrific. Mr. Staley had the best of it throughout, and was pressing the game closely when it got to cover. Mr. Vere's house Coronet came down with him, but fortunately neither horse nor rider were hurt. The pig being again marshalled was despatched for a second time just as it was getting dark in pursuit of a very fine boar. The struggle again lay between Knight of Gwynnee and Kilmore, the former having rather the best of it as first, but he overran the line and let Kilmore in. Mr. McDougall promptly availed himself of the opening. This left Kilmore and Princes as the competitors in the final to be run in the morning, and an interesting contest was looked forward to. Unfortunately Kilmore on his return to his stable was found to have strained his near fatlock, and in spite of every effort on the part of the Nawaw and his friends it was found impossible to get him fit to start on Friday morning. Princess was therefore declared the winner. The greatest sympathy was felt for Nawab Syed Ali Khan and for the good old horse and his rider, but there can be no doubt that the Cup has gone, as it always has done, to a first class sportsman and a good horse. The prize thus goes to Allahabad for the first time, and as was Allahabad sends such good men as Mr. G. T. she will always be a dangerous competitor.

In spite of the toils of the day, a very cheery evening was spent round the Tent Club table. Song followed Nawab Syed Ali Khan and for the good old horse and his rider, but there can be no doubt that the Cup has gone, as it always has done, to a first class sportsman and a good horse. The prize thus goes to Allahabad for the first time, and as was Allahabad sends such good men as Mr. G. T. she will always be a dangerous competitor.

In spite of the toils of the day, a very cheery evening was spent round the Tent Club table. Song followed song in rapid succession, and the evening will dwell in in the memories of all present as one of the pleasantest in their lives.

The arrangements were, as usual, perfect thanks to Mr. Maxwell's experience and fore-thought. A very good day's open hunting followed, in which three good pigs were killed.—*Pioneer.*

THE DIVORCE CASE AT RANGOON.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

W. W. Robertson, Overseer, D.P.W., Rangoon, *versus* Caroline Jane Robertson, respondent, Joseph G. Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, co-respondent.

(Before C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Recorder.)

Judgment.

This is a suit brought under the Indian Divorce Act by the petitioner William White Robertson, an Overseer in the Department of Public Works, against his wife Caroline Jane Robertson, for dissolution of marriage by reason of her adultery with Colonel Joseph George Marshall, the co-respondent. The petitioner states that the adultery complained of took place at various times in Tonghoo between the months of April, May and June 1878, in the petitioner's own house as well as the co-respondent's house at Tonghoo, whilst petitioner was away from the station, carrying on his duties as an overseer on the public road between Tonghoo and Prome. The respondent makes no defence and has instructed her advocate to admit the adultery. The co-respondent puts petitioner to the proof of his marriage, and whilst he admits the adultery, contends that the petitioner is not entitled to the divorce he seeks, inasmuch as he alleges connivance of the petitioner in the adultery, and that these proceedings have been instituted by petitioner in collusion with the respondent against him. He further states that the petitioner, if adjudged to be entitled to his divorce, is not entitled to recover damages against him, which the petitioner estimates at Rs. 10,000. I am quite satisfied from the evidence that the petitioner is entitled to a divorce from his wife, on the grounds of her adultery with the co-respondent, and the only part of the defence which I need consider is as regards damages against the co-respondent. Mr. Porter gave formal proof of the marriage since co-respondent put it in issue, and both Robertson and Mrs. Robertson were examined by him, and, as far as their evidence went, it was not refuted in any material points by anything elicited on cross-examination. I find that the petitioner and his wife lived an ordinary happy life together up to the time when the petitioner's attention was first called to his wife's irregularity and improprieties of conduct. He has shown that he was not aware of any impropriety of his wife with Colonel Marshall, or that Colonel Marshall was in the habit of associating with his wife until a certain circumstance led him to enquire. That circumstance was that in April or May last year his wife was not at home one night at 9 p.m. She came in later, and in reply to an enquiry where she had been, gave him an untruthful explanation. This discovery he made on enquiry next day. He swears that at that time he had no idea she had been with Colonel Marshall, or that Colonel Marshall was clandestinely carrying on any intrigue with his wife. Mr. Vertannes urges that the husband's conduct was at least careless, and as if he was indifferent to his wife's honour; but I see no reason for such a conclusion. The petitioner was surprised at the result of his enquiry, and shortly afterwards went away to the jungles again. He made no sufficient enquiry, and he had to perform his public duties in the dry weather outside of Tonghoo, where he only lived for a few days at the beginning of the month. I see nothing that Robertson should have done with respect to suspecting his wife's infidelity, which he did not reasonably do, or that he left undone what he should as a reasonable man have done. She afterwards admitted she had been with Colonel Marshall, but allowed him to go away again in his work in the jungles, hoping he would not find out anything more. Well, then, Robertson then appears the next time to have come in to Tonghoo about the 9th of June, and one Sunday evening whilst out for walk Colonel Marshall galloped past him accompanied by his wife. He says that he then went to Colonel Marshall and seized him by the neck and assaulted him, asking him how he dared ask his wife's name into disrepute, and threatening him that if he again found him in company with his wife he would half murder him. Now Robertson's conduct towards Colonel Marshall all along shows that this was something more than an idle threat. It having been arranged that Mrs. Robertson was to go to her friends at Bangalore, for which no exact reason has been given except that Mr. Robertson says that he did not wish scandal about her to be talked of in Tonghoo, and Mrs. Robertson says that it was her proposal, as she was afraid some one would inform her husband of her going on, as it had become talked about in Tonghoo, and she wished to be away lest her conduct might become to light. That is the only discrepancy in the evidence of these two people in the whole case. The husband provided her with means to proceed to Bangalore. He gave her Rs. 200 and provisions, and a boat in which she, her child and ayah could go to Rangoon. He accompanied her part of the way in the boat and got out at Negoygye at the landing place, where he left her for a short time to get a change of clothes, which had become drenched in rescuing his wife and child who had accidentally fallen into the river by a chair turning over. During this accident a tin of biscuits for the child became wet, and he says he went back also to get a fresh tin. The defence shows no collusion here on the part of the husband and wife to make up the same story. Robertson goes back to Tonghoo and on his way back to the boat finds Colonel Marshall getting on his pony on the river bank. He gave him no time for explanation, but struck him off his pony and by his own account administered severe chastisement to him. He then allowed Marshall to get on his pony and go away. The husband, in thorough disgust at his wife's conduct and too enraged for bidding her good bye, let her go on her journey alone. Up to that moment I believe he had no idea that his wife was unfaithful to him. Mr. Vertannes in cross-examination endeavoured to show how from Monday morning when this took place it was not till Saturday he filed a petition against Colonel Marshall in the Magistrate's Court for adultery with his wife; but Robertson has shown a reason for the delay. He says people up there, servants and others, were reluctant to come forward as witnesses against one holding so high a position as the officer commanding the station as Colonel Marshal was at that time, or at any rate commanding the Royal Artillery; but as soon as they found that Robertson had twice inflicted personal chastis

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
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A Bay entire Australian horse, about 15-2 high, a handsome up-standing horse, is a passed cavalry charger. Rs. 700.
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
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Clears the blood from all impure matter
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"As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

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Under the form of a "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Juliens Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

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HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), it is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually arrive when many of the diseases arising from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some years in advance of it shall have arrived at such a state of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, and that ENO'S is the perfection of natural FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than pills, and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognized not only as a refreshing but also as a temperance drink."—*European Mail*, Nov. 1, 1877.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

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TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "drugs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—ENO'S FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, OR FRUIT POWDERS.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
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SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
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Illustrated Price List free on application.

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Passengers proceeding to Europe.
Great Saving of Cost in the Price of Outfits.

HOAR AND COMPANY'S
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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Duck Suits	Rs. 22, 25 0	Cotton Socks doz.	7 14
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Cardigan Jackets	7 14	Warm Drawers ,,	5 4
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Maude, Scotch ,,	22 0	Warm Mitts ,,	1 8
Shirts { Best Flannel each	7 14	Scarfs for Pin ,,	0 14
Shirts { Oxford Cloth ,,	5 4	Linen Faced Collars	0 10
Shirts { White or French ,,	4 0	,, ,, Cuffs ,,	1 2
Dressing Gowns	8 8	,, ,, Fronts ,,	0 14
Cambric Handkerchiefs doz.	4 6	Overland Chairs	8 6
Lounge Caps each	1 12	Rug Straps	2 4
Felt Hats, all Shapes	7 0	Cloth Brushes	1 2
Tweed Hats	4 0	Nail Brushes	0 8
Gauze Merino Banians	3 0	Tooth Brushes	0 9
Hat Guards each	0 6	Silk Umbrellas	10 0
Sun Umbrellas	6 2	Cabin Travelling Baths	35 0
Air Pillows and Cushions	6 0	Bread Baskets	1 6
Linen Collars, the Best	5 12	Fitted Ride Dressing Bags	67 0
Hat Cases	8 12	Slippers from	3 8

	Rs. a.
Leather Purses	3 0
,, Wallets	3 8
Bank Note Cases	3 0
Money Belts	4 4
Sovereign Boxes	2 10
Courier Bags	2 14
Carpet Bags	7 14
Hide Hand Bags	11 0
Bags for Soiled Linen	4 12
Best Overland Trunks	24 0
Railway Portmanteaus	14 0
Bath Sponges	3 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	2 4
Marine Soap	0 6
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Powder	1 0
Eau de Cologne	0 14
Air Tight Cases	21 0
Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	70 0
Canvas Shoes	6 12

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CUTLERY.
"Economical" Table Cutlery with Balance Handles.
A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery, hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being the best steel manufactured; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLORING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 15 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair	Rs. 6 0
Dessert Knives, ,,	,, 13 0	Table Steels, each	,, 1 8
Meat Carvers, per pair	,, 7 0		

"Riveted" Through Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.
In this Cutlery the method of securing adopted is very simple, but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 25 0	Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives ,,	,, 20 0		
Game Carvers [one knife and fork], per pair	,, 7 8	Table Steels each	,, 2 8

Patent Secure Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.
Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.
In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, of from wear and tear. The Shedded Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz	Rs. 20 0	Game or Poultry Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 8 0
Dessert Knives per doz	,, 0 0		
Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	,, 8 0	Table Steels each	,, 2 4

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.
One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles, solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case.....The set complete Rs. 70.
The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet line case.....The set complete Rs. 50.
The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

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Ornamental and useful Wedding Presents.
THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.
Consisting of four pieces, viz., the Cover; the trifianged Divider, which is removable at pleasure; the Dish, which is detachable; and the Warmer or under part, which can be used separately.
Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful Article.
Richly Electro-Silvered on best Nickel silver.....Rs. 70 0
THE CARLTON CLUB SIDE DISHES.
With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.
In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish* where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life.
Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and two loose Dishes.....80 0
*** The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.
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Of Electro-Silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found by experiments, that Ice Water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary earthenware jugs. From Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 each.
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Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.
The "St. James's" pattern, much admired for its neatness combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Per set of four Dishes, Cash from.....Rs. 250 or 80 each.
VEGETABLE ROUND DISHES.
Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two.
Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, matching the beefsteak Dishes of the superior White Metal.
St. James's pattern, best plated and highly finished. Per set of four from.....Rs. 225
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A new registered design, and an article of a very elegant and useful character, made of the best Electro-Silver Plate, and of the richest quality of cut glass.....Rs. 200 or 80 each

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
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A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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